

**Judicial Conference Policy on the Availability of
Transcripts of Court Proceedings**

- (1) A transcript provided to a court by a court reporter or transcriber will be available at the office of the clerk of court for inspection only, for a period of 90 days after it is delivered to the clerk.
- (2) During the 90-day period, a copy of the transcript may be obtained from the court reporter or transcriber at the rate established by the Judicial Conference, the transcript will be available within the court for internal use, and an attorney who obtains the transcript from the court reporter or transcriber may obtain remote electronic access to the transcript through the court's CM/ECF system for purposes of creating hyperlinks to the transcript in court filings and for other purposes.
- (3) After the 90-day period has ended, the filed transcript will be available for inspection and copying in the clerk's office and for download from the court's CM/ECF system through the judiciary's PACER system.

In addition, amendments to the Federal Civil and Criminal Rules of Procedure implementing the E-Government Act of 2002's requirement to protect the privacy and security of publicly available electronic filings took effect on December 1, 2007. The amendments to Civil Rule 5.2 and Criminal Rule 49.1 require that personal identification information be redacted from documents filed with the court – individuals' Social Security numbers, names of minor children, financial account numbers, dates of birth, and, in criminal cases, home addresses.¹

¹These rules supersede the redaction requirement of the Judicial Conference privacy policy (JCUS - SEP 03, pp15-16).